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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF N	
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5	XUEDAN WANG, on behalf	of herself
6	and all other similarl	y situated,
7 8		Plaintiffs,
9		FIAINCILIS,
10	vs.	12-CV-0793 (HB)
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12	THE HEARST CORPORATION	,
13 14		Defendant.
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18	CONFEREN	
19	Tuesday, Janu	ary 22, 2013
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24	Reported by:	
25	Joan Ferrara	

Plaintiffs' counsel may ask about the discussions between Hearst and declarants but not regarding counsels' mental impressions. Any privilege was waived by the contents of the declarations revealing some of the discussions. Hearst also is ordered to produce the declarants' resumes if they exist.

January 23, 2013

Loc. Andrew Jay Peck Located States Vagistrate Judge

2 APPEARANCES: 3 4 OUTTEN & GOLDEN, LLP 5 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 6 3 Park Avenue 7 New York, New York 10016 8 JUSTIN SWARTZ, ESQ. BY: 9 jms@outtengolden.com RACHEL BEIN, ESQ. 10 11 rmb@outtengold.com 12 13 PROSKAUER ROSE LLP 14 15 Attorneys for Defendant 16 One International Place 17 Boston, Massachusetts 02110-2600 18 BY: ALISON LANGLAIS, ESQ. 19 alanglais@proskauer.com 20 21 22 23 24

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2	CHAMBERS: Good afternoon.
3	Judge Peck's chambers.
4	MR. SWARTZ: Hello. How are
5	you? I'm here with both parties in
6	Wang versus Hearst Corporation with a
7	discovery dispute during a deposition.
8	CHAMBERS: Okay. I believe
9	maybe I spoke with either your
10	co-counsel or opposing counsel this
11	morning.
12	MR. SWARTZ: Right.
13	CHAMBERS: The judge is out. So
14	if you let me know what the dispute
15	is, I can e-mail him and see if I can
16	get a response back.
17	MR. SWARTZ: Sure. I'll go
18	first, because I'm the one reading it.
19	CHAMBERS: And your name?
20	MR. SWARTZ: Sure. My name is
21	Justin Schwartz, S-W-A-R-T-Z.
22	CHAMBERS: And what is the
23	number for the case?
24	MR. SWARTZ: The number for the
25	case is 1:12-CV-00793.

2 CHAMBERS: Okay. And the issue? 3 MR. SWARTZ: Okay. There are two issues. I represent the 4 5 plaintiffs and we're taking the 6 deposition. 7 The first issue is that the 8 defendants have raised privilege and a 9 work product defense to certain 10 questions that we're asking this witness about conversations that led 11 12 up to him signing a declaration. 13 By way of background, Hearst 14 produced dozens of declarations very 15 recently right at the end of discovery 16 and some of which, including this one, 17 they've had for quite some time. 18

The Court gave us a short extension to take as many depositions as we could from these declarants, and that's what we're trying to do now, basically three a day.

CHAMBERS: Okay.

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MR. SWARTZ: This witness is a class member, a putative class

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2	member
3	MS. LANGLAIS: Well, go ahead.
4	MR. SWARTZ: This witness is a
5	putative class member who worked as an
6	intern during the period that this
7	lawsuit covers.
8	CHAMBERS: Okay.
9	MR. SWARTZ: And there are a
10	couple of points that we'd like to
11	make.
12	The questions that we were
13	asking him were about the
14	conversations that he had with
15	Hearst's in-house counsel at the time,
16	around the time he signed his
17	declaration, and whether Hearst's
18	counsel made certain disclosures to
19	him.
20	He is currently a
21	CHAMBERS: May I interrupt you
22	for one moment?
23	MR. SWARTZ: Sure.
24	CHAMBERS: I'm just looking up
25	the district. I'm wondering how

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2	much time do you have left for the
3	deposition? I'm not sure where you're
4	located.
5	MR. SWARTZ: We're in New York.
6	CHAMBERS: If you wouldn't mind
7	holding on for a moment, I'm going to
8	see if the district judge is available
9	because I'm afraid in me e-mailing
10	this to the judge, I may lose some of
11	your points.
12	MR. SWARTZ: Yeah, that's okay.
13	Thank you.
14	CHAMBERS: Okay. If you would
15	just hold on.
16	(Pause)
17	CHAMBERS: Counsel?
18	MR. SWARTZ: Hello.
19	CHAMBERS: Unfortunately Judge
20	Baer is out. So my hope that he could
21	handle it won't work.
22	So if we can just start over,
23	but if you can make your arguments as
24	short as possible because I'm going to
25	have to summarize what you're saying

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2	and send it to the judge.
3	MR. SWARTZ: Sure. I'd be glad
4	to.
5	We also have a suggestion. We
6	can send the transcript of this call,
7	we can e-mail it to you pretty quickly
8	and you could send that to the judge
9	if you want to relieve yourself of the
10	need to take notes.
11	CHAMBERS: Oh, I mean if you can
12	do that, that may be easiest.
13	MR. SWARTZ: Okay.
14	CHAMBERS: Just so that way I'm
15	not misconstruing what either of you
16	are saying.
17	MR. SWARTZ: Sure.
18	CHAMBERS: So I guess if you
19	just wanted to go forward with both of
20	your issues and then I can wait for
21	the transcript.
22	MR. SWARTZ: Sure.
23	There are two issues. One is an
24	assertion of privilege, of attorney
25	client privilege and work product.

2 The second is a document production 3 issue. 4 The first issue with respect to 5 attorney client privilege and work 6 product, here are the important facts. 7 The declaration that led to this deposition, the witness' declaration, 8 9 was taken with the assistance of the 10 defendant's in-house counsel. The questions that I'm asking 11 12 that the company has asserted 13 privilege for are about the process 14 surrounding taking that declaration. 15 The witness is a putative class 16 member in the class that this case 17 involves. He's a former intern. He 18 worked during the putative class 19 period. 20 He is not only a putative class 21 member under Rule 23 for the New York 22 Labor Law claims in this case, but 23 he's also a potential member of the

He is a current Hearst employee.

FLSA collective.

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So after he finishes internship, he kept working for Hearst, but he's not a supervisory employee. He supervises one full-time employee and in one what Hearst calls freelancer, but he's not in the type of role that would put him in the group that under New York Law, the Neisig Group, he's not the type of employee who can bind the company with his statements.

That's a similar concept to not being in the control group, although New York doesn't use the control group concept, it uses a similar concept under Neisig versus Team One.

So he's not a supervisory employee. He's not the type of employee that is automatically represented by the company's counsel just because of his position.

A CEO is that type of employee. High level supervisors are that type of employee. But the witness is, with all respect, a relatively low-level

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2	employee. He was an intern and then
3	he had two freelance or then he had
4	a freelance job with the company, and
5	this is sort of his entry-level
6	position as a paid staff employee of
7	the company. So he's not anywhere
8	near the control group or the type of
9	employee that could bind the company.
10	Therefore, he's not
11	automatically represented by counsel
12	just by virtue of his position with
13	the company.
14	There are some other important
15	facts.
16	During this deposition, the
17	witness has asked several questions
18	about his view on what the company
19	would have done or should have done.
20	Counsel objected and made it
21	very clear, she said he's not speaking
22	for the company, he's speaking as an
23	employee of the company.
24	So she said he's not speaking on
25	the company's behalf, essentially he

can't bind the company, which means that he can't possibly fall within the Neisig control group test. Again, he's a relatively low-level entry employee. Another important fact, he is a member of the FLSA collective.

Judge Baer ordered notice to go out months ago and Hearst was required to produce a class list. This witness was not on the class list and he never received notice.

So Hearst obviously knew about him because they were in the process of getting his declaration. They knew that he was an intern, they knew that he worked there during the relevant period, but they didn't put him on the class list and he never received notice.

Another important point, one of the questions that I was trying to ask this witness is whether he, when he was talking to Hearst lawyers, whether he was warned that doing this

declaration, submitting a declaration in an opposition to the plaintiff's claims in this case, could harm his potential to recover money in this lawsuit, a very important disclosure that a lawyer needs to give a witness when that witness is adverse to them.

And as a potential class member, he is adverse to them. The in-house lawyer had an obligation to tell him that what he was doing could harm his opportunity to recover.

There is no indication that she did tell him that, but counsel has stopped us from asking him that.

Another important point is that Hearst has waived any privilege or work product objections because in the very declaration that we're taking this deposition about, Hearst included language that said "before I provided the information for this statement, certain information was communicated clearly to me, including that my

2 participation was voluntary" -- and a 3 number of other things. 4 That opened the door for asking 5 what other information was provided to 6 him. 7 So Hearst has cherry-picked what 8 information it wants to put in the 9 declaration that its lawyer told him. We would like to find out the 10 full picture, especially whether he 11 12 was advised and whether other 13 witnesses were advised of the fact 14 that they were harming their rights by 15 submitting this declaration. And again, the most important 16 17 point is that this is a putative class 18 member. This is somebody who worked 19 there during the class period. 20 21

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It was never disclosed to us, even when Judge Baer ordered them to, and his declaration was dropped in our lap at the last minute at the end of discovery, after having been taken a long time before.

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2	So we're here taking this
3	deposition now and we'd like to be
4	able to ask questions about how the
5	declaration came about.
6	That's issue number one.
7	Maybe my opposing counsel would
8	like to address that and then there
9	would be another issue.
10	CHAMBERS: Okay.
11	MS. LANGLAIS: Hi. This is
12	Alison Langlais for Hearst. I can
13	spell that for you.
14	CHAMBERS: Okay.
15	MS. LANGLAIS: Alison,
16	t A-L-I-S-O-N. My last name is
17	Langlais, L-A-N-G-L-A-I-S. I'm with
18	Proskauer Rose.
19	CHAMBERS: Okay.
20	MS. LANGLAIS: I'll try to keep
21	it as succinct as possible.
22	We are of the opinion that there
23	is a large number of case law that
24	states that conversations between
25	counsel and employees of any levels

2 are protected by privilege for the 3 purpose of fact gathering and 4 declaration gathering in the class 5 context. 6 I'm also not aware that -- this 7 particular employee is not a part of 8 the collective. There was an opt-in 9 period. He did not join for whatever 10 reason. He has stated today in giving 11 12 his testimony that he has no interest 13 in being a part of this collective, 14 and he is not a part of the 15 collective. 16 There is no putative class 17 currently. There is no FLSA putative class. The opt-in period is already closed. Therefore, there are only 18 19 20 class members. And there is no Rule 21 23 class yet that has been certified. Regarding the insinuation that 22 23 Hearst was doing something unethical

and not providing particular

information to individuals who

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provided declarations, I merely instructed the witness not to disclose the substance of conversations, and so he did not.

There's been no insinuation or no mention that Hearst did not follow its ethical obligations or failed to provide particular information whatsoever.

There is also no way that by indicating in a declaration that the witness provided the information voluntarily that the entire substance of a conversation is therefore subject

to discovery.

I just want to restate that this particular witness is a current employee. He has been an employee for the duration basically of this lawsuit.

And so our conversations with him and after speaking with him for purposes of collecting information for a declaration, he has voluntarily

2 chosen to participate in the defense 3 of the company in this lawsuit. 4 Again, he has stated on the 5 record he has no interest in pursuing 6 any claims against the company. 7 Therefore, counsel's 8 conversations with him in pursuing its 9 defense against plaintiff's claims 10 would be privileged. 11 CHAMBERS: Okay. 12 MR. SWARTZ: Just a very short 13 reply. This is Justin Swartz. 14 First of all, I just want to 15 make clear, we're not asking for counsel's notes. We're not asking for 16 17 counsel's mental impressions. We're 18 asking the witness what happened at a 19 conversation. 20 And so, you know, to the extent 21 22

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that they're claiming that there is work product at issue, that work product, we're not asking for that work product. We're asking for a witness' recollection what happened

2 during a conversation. 3 And just to respond to the fact 4 that, at counsel's point, that this witness did not join the lawsuit, this 5 6 witness didn't know he could join the 7 lawsuit because his identity was hidden from class counsel, even when 8 9 Judge Baer ordered that it be provided -- there is no possible way
that Hearst didn't know about this, 10 11 12 that this person was a potential class 13 member when they provided the Court 14 ordered class list. 15 16 17

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He was not on the class list. He was also not on the Class e-mail list. So we didn't have his mailing address. We didn't have his e-mail address.

Hearst knew very well that he existed because they were in the process of collecting a declaration from him.

The fact that there is no class certified does not mean that he

2 doesn't have valuable rights. 3 Even though he didn't opt in to 4 the FLSA collective action, which he 5 didn't know about until today, he's 6 still a putative class member in the 7 Rule 23 class. 8 Unless he opts out, which he has 9 not done, he's entitled to compensation if we prevail. 10 And there is no indication that 11 12 he's going to opt out of the case 13 because he hasn't even gotten notice 14 of the case. So he doesn't even know 15 what he would possibly be opting out 16 of. 17 With respect to the waiver 18 issue, they have waived any privilege, 19 if there is one, because again in the 20 last paragraph of the declaration 21 Hearst describes a good portion of the 22 conversation between counsel and this

Again, it says that it was communicated to him a number of

witness.

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2 things, that his participation was 3 voluntary, that no adverse consequence 4 would result from his participation, 5 that he wouldn't be retaliated against 6 if he declined to participate, that he 7 wouldn't receive any positive 8 employment consequence or other benefit if he did participate. 9 Those are all very good things 10 that the lawyer told him. But the 11 12 lawyer should have told him a number 13 of other things, including that this 14 case existed, that he had potential, 15 the potential to recover in this case. 16 Counsel wouldn't let us --17

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wouldn't let the witness answer the question as to whether that important warning was given to him and whether -- and he said that nobody else at the company gave him that warning.

So there is a clear conflict situation here where you have a lawyer purporting to represent an individual

who has active live claims against that person as a putative class member.

MS. LANGLAIS: Can I just clarify something for the record? Counsel keeps saying that we've had these declarations for months.

The witness signed this declaration on the 2nd day of January of this year, and therefore if it was collected around that time, there is no way that Hearst would have known about his identity if he was, in fact, a potential member of the class and was omitted from the class list at some time long ago. This declaration was collected within the last 3 weeks.

The other thing I wanted to mention, again, if this was jumbled at all for the record, the reason that there has been no opting out of the Rule 23 class is that no class has been certified, no notice has been served, he has not yet had an

2 opportunity to opt out. 3 And again, if there is some 4 attention paid to what has already 5 been stated on the record, he does not 6 wish to pursue any claims against 7 Hearst. He doesn't have any claims against Hearst. He has stated that in 8 9 no uncertain terms. 10 CHAMBERS: Okay. The second issue? 11 12 MR. SWARTZ: Just one short 13 follow-up and I'll give you the second 14 issue. 15 Just to be clear, if counsel is 16 taking the position that Hearst did 17 not know he existed when they produced 18 the class list just a few months ago, I don't think that's an honest 19 20 position. 21 Hearst knew -- he is a current 22 employee of Hearst. They knew enough 23

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to -- they knew enough to find him to, in one of their divisions currently working there, to execute a

declaration about his time as an intern, but now they're claiming that they didn't know that he was an intern at the company at all.

Either that's not true or they

Either that's not true or they didn't go to any diligent effort to assemble the class list.

In any event, they certainly went to much more of an effort to find people to submit declarations supporting their defense than they did to produce a class list to allow these people to have due process and the opportunity to join the case.

The second issue is a document production issue. Because of Hearst's very late production of these declarations after having them for at least weeks, and some of them months, some of them since last November, and having just produced them, we're taking a whole series of depositions probably more than 40 in the next couple of weeks.

Hearst has taken the position that they should not have to produce the resumes of any of these witnesses, even the resumes that specifically describe the internship position that's at issue in this lawsuit.

We believe that it's relevant and there is no, and Hearst has not stated any burden or other valid objection to producing them, and so they should be ordered to produce them.

CHAMBERS: Opposing counsel?

MS. LANGLAIS: Our position is that these are documents whose existence could have been foreseen prior to a few weeks before the close of discovery, and if they had wanted these particular documents or any like them, opposing counsel could have drafted document requests that would have included these documents in the scope, and there are fewer than 30 days remaining in discovery, which

does not provide us with sufficient time to gather documents and respond to document requests under the federal rules.

MR. SWARTZ: A short reply, please.

Hearst is basically saying we successfully ran out the clock.

What Hearst is saying is we produced all of these declarations, more than 50 of them, at the very very end of discovery, but somehow we should have known that these people existed and asked for their documents before they produced the declarations.

These people, not only did they not produce the declaration, but these people were not even on Hearst's mandatory disclosures as potential witnesses.

You know, Hearst has argued from time to time and during our meet and confers that we should have known about these people one way or another.

2 This witness was not even on the 3 class list that they provided. 4 So if Hearst hadn't produced a 5 declaration at the very last minute 6 signed by him, we wouldn't have never 7 even know he existed. 8 To say that counsel should have 9 asked for resumes of people who had never been disclosed to them, it just 10 doesn't make any sense. 11 12 A ruling that counsel should 13 have done so would reward Hearst for 14 this tactic of waiting until the very 15 end of discovery to produce 16 declarations. Again, there were declarations 17 among these 50 that were executed in 18 19 November of 2012 and they weren't 20 produced until the middle of January 21 of 2013. 22

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The declaration in this case, of this witness, was executed on January 2nd, and for some inexplicable reason Hearst held on to it for a couple of

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2	weeks before they gave it to us.
3	It's no secret, now that I hear
4	what counsel's argument is why they
5	did that. It was to run out the
6	clock.
7	The point of discovery is to get
8	information and be able to use it, not
9	to have a whole bunch of information
10	dumped on you at the last minute that
11	you can't use.
12	CHAMBERS: Okay.
13	Is that it?
14	MR. SWARTZ: That's it from the
15	plaintiff's side.
16	MS. LANGLAIS: Yes.
17	CHAMBERS: So could I give you
18	my e-mail address and then the
19	transcript could be e-mailed to me
20	right away and then I can forward it
21	on to the judge?
22	MR. SWARTZ: The court reporter
23	can finalize this section and have it
24	available in e-mail to you in maybe 15
25	or 20 minutes, if that's okay.

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2	CHAMBERS: Okay.
3	My e-mail address is
4	jessica_schau@nysd.us.gov.
5	MR. SWARTZ: Okay. We'll hope
6	to get that to you in about 15 or 20
7	minutes.
8	CHAMBERS: And then do you have
9	a telephone number, just that way if I
10	get a response from the judge I'll
11	call you just so you know to check, I
12	guess so I can call you.
13	MR. SWARTZ: Yeah. I'm going to
14	give you my cell phone number so that
15	we don't have to go through the
16	switchboard to do this.
17	CHAMBERS: Okay.
18	MR. SWARTZ: 646-824-0793.
19	CHAMBERS: Okay.
20	MR. SWARTZ: We're going to
21	continue with the deposition and we'll
22	just wait for anything you can do. I
23	really appreciate you taking the time.
24	CHAMBERS: How long is the
25	deposition scheduled to go this

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2	evening?
3 4	MR. SWARTZ: I'd say I probably
4	have a half hour left in this one and
5	then there's another one scheduled for
6	this evening that I'm not sure whether
7	we'll get to or not.
8	CHAMBERS: Will this issue be
9	raised in several of the depositions?
10	MR. SWARTZ: I think there are
11	two or three depositions tomorrow,
12	several on Thursday, and almost
13	everyday this week and next week.
14	So it's going to be a recurring
15	issue that we'd love to have a ruling
16	on, if you can get us one.
17	CHAMBERS: Thank you so much.
18	MR. SWARTZ: Thank you so much.
19	* * * * * *
20	CERTIFICATE
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22	I, Joan Ferrara, do hereby certify
22	that the foregoing is a true and accurate
23	transcript of my stenographic notes.
24	
25	JOAN FERRARA